CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE SWORD OF OSMAN.

Murad Effendi Preparing for His Grown---The Ex-Sultan Held in Prison.

Victoria's Appeal in Behalf of a Former Guest.

Servin Recusant Against the New Rule-Bismarck Working For a New Conference.

WINSLOW A PRISON PUZZLE

Heavy Failures of Russian and Italian Traders.

TURKEY.

THE NEW SULTAN AND THE OLD-ONE PRE-PARING FOR HIS CORONATION, THE OTHER HELD IN A GILDED PRISON-QUEEN VICTORIA SAYS A WORD FOR HER OLD FRIEND-THE SERVIANS STILL RECUSANT-BISMARCK MOV-THE FOR ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 2, 1876. A despatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Constantinople states that the ceremony of girding Murad Effendi, the new Sultan, with the sword of Osman, which is equivalent to a coronation, is postponed until next week.

THE DEPOSED SULTAN IN SECLUSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 2, 1876. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed the Turkish representatives abroad as follows:-

"I hasten to deny the malevolent rumors circulated concerning the deposed monarch's fate. Immediately after his accession Sultan Murad Effendi ordered his uncle to be treated with every consideration and to re ceive all the honors due his person. The pavilion be-longing to the Icheragan Palace, on the Bosphorus, has

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FRIENDSHIP FOR THE FALLEN MONABCH.

LONDON, June 2, 1876. The Post says it learns that Abdul-Aziz, the late Sul tan of Turkey, is confined in a splendid palace called

life is perfectly saie, and adds that it understands Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, immediately on learning of the deposition of Abdul-Aziz, took steps to obtain satis, factory assurance of the personal safety of her former

A special despatch to the Pail Mail Gazette, from Berlin, says:-"It is stated here that Servia refuses to recognize the new Sultan of Turkey, on the ground of his irregular accession to the throne, and declines to pay her tribute, two instalments of which are in ar-

The same despatch says that Prince Bismarck will accompany the Emperor William to Ems, where a fresh conference will be held between Prince Bismarck, Prince Gortschakoff and Count Karolyi de Nagy-Karoly, the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin.

THE EX-SULTAN-CABINET ADVICE AS TO HIS PUTURE.

A despatch to the Standard from Vienna says the Ministers have advised Mourad not to exile Abdul-Aziz to Asia unless he should attempt to incite a civil war.

SERVIA AND BOUMANIA NOT ALLIED AGAINST THE SULTAN.

PARIS, June 2, 1876. offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded be-

tween Roumania and Servia against Turkey.

RUSSIA RECEDES FROM THE BERLIN NOTE

PRESENTATION POSITION. LONDON, June 3, 1876.
The Paris correspondent of the Times says it seems now beyond doubt that Russia, in accord with the other Powers, has agreed to postpone the presentation of the Berlin memorandum to the Porte.

THE ROUMANIAN-SERVIAN WAR QUESTION-GREAT POF-ERS' WATCH ON THE PROVINCIALS. The Times' Berlin despatch declares that the action of Roumania and Servia in relation to their con plated declaration of independence will doubtless be governed by Russia, who seems willing to recognize wating war against Servia and Montenegro. As, however, Murad's party is bent upon such a war it is expected that the new Sultan will give no binding prom-

BRITISH NAVAL GUARD. It is reported that three British men-of-war are cruising off the Dalmatian coast to prevent the landing of arms for the insurgents.

In the meantime warlike preparations continue. Servia has just announced her adhesion to the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of the wounded,

ENGLAND RANGED AGAINST THE BUSSIAN POLICY. London, June 3, 1876.

The Times' Berlin correspondent remarks that the policy Russia has pursued in the East during the year has produced an important result.

England has ranged herself on the opposite side.

MUNITIONS FOR THE TURKS. On Wednesday an English man-of-war landed at Durazzo a cargo of arms for the Turkish troops in

PROBABLE ALLIANCE OF THE WESTERN POWERS. The Vienna special of the Daily News says it is rumored that an alliance of the Western Powers, in consequence of the initiative of the British government, is about to be concluded, and Italy and probably

Servian government against endangering peace. EMPEROR WILLIAM POR EMS.

es' despatch from Berlin reports that the Emperor William will go to Ems on the 7th inst. IRRITATION OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS AGAINST ENGLAND tion in Servia and Montenegro over the report that Great Britain is supplying the Turks with arms.

A despatch to the Daily News from Vienna says it is ed that the Powers, including Russia, will rec

PROVINCIAL ARMISTICE WITH THE TURKS IMPOSSIBLE. The Official Gazette of Montenegro declares a fresh armistice is impossible and says the insurrection will now continue in good earnest,

THE NEW SULTAN HAILED UNIVERSALLY BY THE PEOPLE-JOY AND LIGHT IN CONSTAN-

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1976. The Turkish Minister in this city has received the following despatch from the Turkish Minister of For

*CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31, 1876. "The advent to the throne of His Imperial Majesty Murad V., which was announced to you by telegram resterday, sent by His Highness the Grand Vizier, was

tions naving hailed this happy event with their unani-mous and most enthusiastic wishes. All desire to testify to the new sovereign their sympathy and devotion by public demonstration. The joy and satisfac-tion of the people are shown by illuminations in the capital, as well as in the provinces. I shall soon make known to Yeur Excellency the programme of the new government"

ENGLAND.

WINSLOW "FINALLY" REMANDED-LORD DERBY WAITING FOR SECRETARY FISH'S NOTE—PARLIA-MENTARY AND PRESS SURMISES—THE CAPTAIN OF THE PRANCONIA APPHALS AGAINST HIS

LONDON, June 2, 1876. In the official report of Winslow's remand the words used are "finally remanded until June 15." The use of the word "finally" seems to indicate that Winslow will be released unless the difficulty is settled by that

Secretary Fish's answer to Earl Derby's last note has

AMERICA MAY PERHAPS HAVE THE PRISONER When Sir William Vernon-Harcourt was asked wby he did not bring on his motion in the House of Comnons on Tuesday night, of which he had given notice, he was understood to say the government did not have the papers ready, and in reply to further inquiries said ight the matter would be patched up and the United States government get Winslow,

An inquiry at the Home Office about the statement in the Manchester Guardian's London despatch of yesterday, that the government would not surrender Winslow until a supplemental treaty had been negothated embodying the principles of the act of 1870, and that communications to that end were now passing, was answered as follows:—

"In the main that is correct as near as may be." A CONVICTED CAPTAIN APPEALS.

The case of Captain Keyn, of the steamer Franconia which ran into and sank the Strathelyde, who was Court on April 7, will be reargued before all the com mon law judges about the middle of June.

LIVERPOOL, June 2, 1876. The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Asso nation, issued to-day, in its review of the week ending yesterday, says:—"Cotton has been in improved de-mand, and the market has assumed a firmer tone, with more regularity in prices. American was depressed in the early part of the week and declined 1-16d., but subsequently the demand increased and the decline was

In Sea Island the inquiry has been extremely small, but prices are unchanged.

In "futures" there has been a fair amount of busi

American declined 1/4, but recovered, and is now about 1-16d, above last week's prices. SALES AND SUPPLY DURING THE WEEK.

Sales of the week, 48,000 bales. Exporters took 5,000; peculators took 4,000. Total stock on hand, 1,051,000. American, 626,000. Receipts, 61,000; American, 28,000.

Actual export, 4,000. Amount afloat, 345,000; American, 116,000. Forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners

BREADSTUPPS-THE GRAIN TRADE DURING A WEEK. A leading grain circular says there has been fine hot eather this week, but the country needs moisture, The change of temperature has, however, checked the active disposition to operate, and, although a number of British markets report a fresh advance of a shilling on wheat, the improvement is much less pronoun than it was previously. English wheat has lately risen above the comparative value of foreign, and the com-sumption of the latter may be expected to increase

The market was thinly attended to-day. Millers ar purchasing wheat moderately at Tuesday's rates. Rather more money is asked for flour, and in some cases is obtainable. Corn is in fair request and has

The weather to-day is fair.

FRANCE.

Joan-Bantista Dumas was vesterday received as member of the French Academy. AMERICAN CENTENNIAL INDEPENDENCE PETES.

The American residents in Paris have started a subtennial Fourth or July and for placing a marble slab with a commemorative inscription, on the tomb of Lafayette.

A BONAPARTIST DEPUTY ADMITTED.

VERBAILLES, June 2, 1876. The Chamber of Deputies to-day confirmed the election of M. Gavini, Bonapartist. GEORGE SAND ILL

The Standard's correspondent at Paris reports that George Sand is seriously ill.

SPAIN.

GOVERNMENT HARMONY WITH THE BASQUE PROVINCIALISTS.

Premier Canovas del Castillo has held a long conference with the committee on the Fueros bill. A com THE PROVINCIAL CLAIMS HARMONIZED.

It is stated that modifications will be introduced into the bill providing that all liberals of the Basque provinces who supported Alfonso shall be exempt from con-scription. The remainder of the population will be hable to military duty the same as other Spaniards. THE REINPORCEMENTS FOR CURA.

Spain on Wednesday, numbered 700, not 7,000, as was at first stated-

ITALY.

FAILURES IN TRADE AT MESSINA-PANIC IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

Loxpos, June 2, 1876. The Manchester Examiner reports the failure of Rocca Brothers and Ottaviani Brothers, of Messina, with liabilities of 1,700,000 lire (about \$272,000). Other small firms have also failed and a panic pre-

RUSSIA.

HEAVY COMMERCIAL PAILUBE IN SIBERIA. A large failure in Siberia is telegraphed which will affect Moscow and other points in the North.

SUSPENDING MANUFACTURING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2, 1876. The Lippitt Woollen Company at Woonsocket have decided to suspend manufacturing after the 10th inst.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

MATTEWAN, N. J., June 2, 1876. Michael Fenn, an employe of the New Jersey Cen-tral Railroad, fell from a car this afternoon and was killed.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

ALBANY, June 2, 1876. An unoccupied hotel at Schoharie was partially de stroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at \$2,000; insured for \$5,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

Woncestin, Mass., June 2, 1876. In Southbridge yesterday John Morrison while drunk shot his wife with a gan loaded with shot, inflicting inproclaimed by the grace of God and the will of the people smid the most perfect tranquility, the popula-

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL

INSTITUTE AND TO MOUNT VERNON-THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS WILO ACCOMPANIED THE EMPEROR.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1876. This morning the Emperor, accompanied by the Visconde de Bom Retiro, visited the deaf and dumb institute and spent several hours examining into the details of its working. His Majesty expresses himself delighted with the completeness and thor-ough organization of the institute. In con-versation with the Herald correspondent og the deaf and dumb institute among the preasantest he has passed since his declared to be the best organized and most com plete he has seen either in Europe or America.

After breakfast the Emperor, accompanied by the Vice Admiral De Lamare, visited the Navy Yard,

with what he saw there. The Empress, not taking any interest in naval affairs, visited the Capitol, escorted by the Duke of

AN EXCURSION TO MOUNT VERNON. On the invitation of Mrs. Bergman, the Emperor Empress and suite made an excursion to Mount Vernon. Among the invited guests were the Vis-General Sherman: Mr. Bancroft, the historian; Admiral Rogers; Mr. Thornton, the British Minister: the Russian Minister and lady; the Turkish Minister and a number of the Diplomatic Corps. The sail down the river was delightful, and General Sherman thoughtfully pointed out to the imperial visitors the various points of interest on the banks. As a tribute of respect to the memory or General Washington and his wife, the Emperor and Empress deposited bouquets on their tombs. At the request of Mrs. Bergman, the kind hostess, the Emperor planted a maple tree within a few feet of Washington's resting place.

On the way to the house the site where the mortal remains of Washington had been first laid was party and directed his steps toward the ballowed spot and when he saw the magnificent view he said had been changed. In any case, he thought that even now the vault where he had first lain should be find the grave of the Father of his Country so sadly neglected. The ladies' committee do their best, but they have not the means of keeping the grounds in proper order, and it is a sad commentary on THE GRATITUDE OF REPUBLICS

that Mount Vernon, with its high- lessons of exalted dignity and pure morality, should be allowed to fall to decay. It was eleven o'clock when the imperial His Majesty and several of his suite attended a

reception given by Sir Edward Thornton. In the morning the imperial party will leave for

CUBA.

BAINY WEATHER AND EXCESSIVE HEAT.

HAVANA, June 2, 1876. Rain has fallen almost incessantly during the past week and the heat has been upprecedented.

BAYANA MARKETS.

Spanish gold, 218 a 219.

Exchange easier; on the United States, sixty days, currency, 9 a 8% discount; short sight, 7% a 6% discount; 60 days, gold, 2% a 3 premium; short sight, 4 a 3% premium. On Paris, 2 a 2% premium.

THE EASTON POISONING CASE.

Easton, Pa., June 2, 1876. this city, is creating an unusual excitement, and subsequent appearances justily graver suspicions than were at first entertained. A sum of \$350 is missing, and other facts just developed lead to the belief that the poisoning was intentional. No arrests have been made. Martin Laros and his wife are dead, and the seven others are still living in a critical condition. A coroner's inquest is now being held, but a verdict will-probably not be rendered to-day.

IRONWORKERS' STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 2, 1876. the puddlers have failed to prevent a lockout, and to day but very few of the puddling mills in this county are at work. The alternative of the manufacturers was a sliding scale, which at the present price of iron (two and scription to raise funds for the celebration of the Cen- a half cents) would made the rate for puddling \$4 75 per ton, and ascending at the rate of ten cents per ton for one-tenth advance in card. This was rejected by the Puddlers' Union, its demand being an advance of fifteen cents per ton on every one-tenth advance in card rates, and an increase also of twenty-five cents per ton at the present rate. The mills will not shut down immediately as there is comparatively a large stock of muck har on hand, which will be worked up, by which time, it is hoped, a compromise will be made.

RAILWAY LOAN.

QUEBEC, June 2, 1876. The Mercury this evening says the provincial government has negotiated its loan of \$4,000,000 for the con-struction of the Quebec, Montreal and Western Rail-way, through the Bank of Montreal, at five per cent interest.

PROBABLY FATAL INJURIES.

At seven o'clock last night an officer found an un known man on the sidewalk opposite No. 55 Bethune street in an unconscious condition. An ambulance was summoned and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from compression of the brain—from what cause it could not be ascertained. Subsequently it was ascertained that his name is James Wendrin, a painter, aged forty years. He will probably die.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FINANCES.

From the State reports prepared against the inaugu-ration of Governor Cheney, of New Hampshire, it ap pears that the revenues for 1876 were \$503.328 19 and the expenditures \$391,536 23, a net gain to the Treasury over 1875 of \$26,532 29. The indebtedness of the State is \$3,629,538 49, a reduction from 1875 of \$111,791 96.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, June 3-1 A. M.

For Saturday in the South Atlantic States, higher pressure, cooler, partly cloudy weather, south and west winds and local storms will provail.

In the Eastern Gulf States, stationary or high ba-rometer, partly cloudy weather, with local storms and In the Western Gulf States, slightly higher pressure stationary or lower temperature, diminishing southerly winds, possibly shifting to northerly in the inte-

or and partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missiouri valleys, cooler, northerly winds, rising barometer and artly cloudy or clear weather.

For the upper lake region, rising barometer, cooler, ortherly winds and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, southwest to northwest winds, stationary or lower temperature, rising barome-

For the Middle and Eastern States, southwest winds. warmer, partly cloudy weather and local rains, poswed by cooler westerly winds and ri In Tennessee and the Onio Valley, rising barometer,

stationary or lower temperature, north and west winds, local rains and partly cloudy weather. THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-lour hours, in com-

HERALD Building:—

1876. 1876. 1876. 1878. 1876.

3 A. M. 55 56 3:30 P. M. 72 87 6 A. M. 55 60 6 P. M. 63 70 9 A. M. 63 66 9 P. M. 58 67 12 M. 69 73 12 P. M. 57 65 Average temperature yesterday.

CROOKED WHISKEY.

SENTENCE OF CONVICTS IN LOUISIANA AND

MISSOURL New ORLEANS, La., June 2, 1876. Judge Wood to-day overruled the motions for new trial and arrest of judgment in the Fehrenback and O'Brien distilling cases, and pronounced sentence as follows:— John Henderson, sixteen months' imprisonment and \$6,000 fine; William M. Todo, sixteen months' imnonths' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine; Otto Karstendike, sixteen months' imprisonment and \$2,000 fine; Edward Febrenbark, thriteen months' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine, and W. G. James, six months' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine. The prisoners were all sentenced to the West Virginia Pententiary and were at once taken in charge by Marshal Packard, but may not be sent away before the 10th of June. The courtroom was crowded during the proceedings.

during the proceedings.

St. Louis, Mo., June 2, 1876.

In the United States District Court this morning sentrages were pronounced of one day's imprisonment and fines of \$1,000 each, in the cases of R. W. Ulrici, W. R. Jouett and Louis Tenscher, distillers; B. A. Quinlin, L. G. Qu'inlin and Bollman and O'Hara, rectifiers, and Woodsworth, gauger, convicted of defrauding the revenue. Several other members of the whiskey 'ring' are held as witnesses in the New Orleans cases and will not be sentenced until those cases are disposed of.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

HOW ELECTION EXPENSES HAVE BEEN DE-

FRAYED IN LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1876.

to-day Edward A. Davis testified as follows:—
In 1874 I was called upon by J. Hale Sypher to take a contract for lighthouse repairs; Sypher took me to Captain Morse, Superintendent of Construction, at the Custom House, and asked for the contract; it was for \$5,000; I necepted, signed it and gave it to Sypher; after that he called for me to go and get the money, saying the work was done; I did not do any work at all, and was surprised when he told me the work was done; he gave me a check and we went to the cashier of the Collector's office and got five \$1,000 bills, which Sypher took; \$7,000 bills, which Sypher took in \$7,000 bills, which Sypher took; \$7,000 bills, \$7,000 bill o-day Edward A. Davis testified as follows:-

purposes.
District Attorney J. R. Beckwith was examined as to the affairs of his office and the cases against defaulters to the government, but no startling developments were made. Mr. Beckwith stated that full reports of all cases and the manner in which they had been disposed of were on file in the departments at Washington.

DISTILLERY LIBELLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2, 1876. The Bay View Distillery, which was recently seized, was libelled in the United States District Court here to-day. The trial will take place in July.

CANAL STRUCK JURY.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2, 1876. Mathew C. Hale for the People, and William C. Ruger and Henry Smith for the defendants, in the case of The People against Henry D. Denison et al., met in the Clerk's office for the purpose of striking a special jury to try the case at the approaching extraor-dinary term of the Circu't Court. The list having been produced, the counsel for the defendants objected to this striking of the jury under the order of Judge Landon, setting aside the stay granted by Judge Noxon on the ground that it was illegally and irregularly obtained. The County Clerk, having no option in the matter, however, proceeded with the striking of the jury. At the conclusion counsel for the defence entered formal protest, on the ground above cated, upon the original list. They also requested copies of all the affidavits used in obtaining the order from Judge Langdon vacating the stay to be furnished them this afternoon; and it is reported that Mr. Ruger will, upon his arrival at Syracuse this evening or to-morrow, make application to Judge Noxen for another order vacating the order granted by Judge Langdon and granting a stay of all proceedings until the determination of the appeal heretofore noticed.

MINERS THREATENING.

Serious trouble is anticipated with the coal miners at Old mine, North Sydney. The pitmen have struck for higher wages and are intimidating the shovellers overground, who have plenty of work. A telegram has been received by the authorities here asking for troops, and a Cunard steamer is held in readiness to take them should matters grow worse.

CAPTURE OF A CONVICT. HARRISBURG, Pa., June 2, 1876.

Dapiel Donlan, who has served three years in the Sing Sing State Prison for stealing four one thousand dollar bonds in New York city, was taken to the Penitentiary at Newark, N. J., from here to day. He es-caped from that institution last week. His prison shirt, seen under a white one, led to his arrest. Donlan was connected with an express robbery at Newark. CANAL TOLL RECEIPTS.

The amount of tolls received at the Albany Col-

lector's office, from the opening of the canals up to fune 1, was \$3,156 76, an increase of those for the corresponding period of last year. It is thought the season will be a prosperous one through-out. The receipts from lumber have been very large. A LAWYER DANGEROUSLY STABBED.

Sr. Jonx, N. B., June 2, 1876.

At Richibucto last evening Caleb Richardson, a barrister, was twice stabbed in the left lung by Captain Stockton, of the ship Morning Dew, while assisting in serving a warrant on the Captain on board the vessel. The wounds are supposed to be fatal. BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1876.

The Convention of the Baptist Social Union with the faculty and trustees of Crozer Seminary and the Board day took an excursion to the Seaside Park, the new Baptist resort off Tom's River, New Jersey. After the chowder speeches were made by President Weston, Mr. George K. Grozer, Drs. Evarts, Randolph, Smith, Mor-gan, Stevens and others.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1876. The business of the Social Science Convention to-day was confined to the session of the Executive Comm tee which arranged a programme for the annual meeting of the association at Saratoga in September. TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2, 1876. A despatch from San Diego says several bands of Chiricabua Indians, in Arizona, refuse to be moved to San Carlos reservation, and intend armed resistance Ten companies of cavalry, under General Kautz, are in the field, besides armed Indian scouts, to be brought into action in case of an emergency.

MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2, 1876. A despatch from San Diego says :- Indians and Mexicans are plundering houses and running off stock in the vicinity of camps where the families are collecting for protection. The prospects are good for a general out-break on the border.

NOT COMMITTED FOR TILDEN. AUGUSTA, Ga., June 2, 1876.

is committed to Governor Tilden is not true. It goes to St. Louis entirely uncommitted. COMMODORE VANDERBILT. Commodore Vanderbilt passed a very comfortable day yesterday, and was sleeping peacefully at a late

The report that the Georgia delegation to St. Louis

hour last evening. HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Senator William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Congressman George F. Boar, of Massachusetts, arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Governor Charles R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, is residing tem-porarily at the Albemarie Hotel. George Jerome, Col-lector of Customs at Detroit. and Thomas Winans, of Baitimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel General Ind. con Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel. José Machain, Paraguayan Minis-ter at Washington, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge E. K. Foster, of New Haven, and Judge S. B. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, are at the St. James Hotel. Rev. W. W. Williams, of Georgetown, D. C., is registered at the Westminster Hotel. Captain N. Kouschakeweisch, of the Russian army, and J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, are at the Hoffman House, Judge William F. Allen, of the Court of Appeals, and Edward R. Bacon, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue

STEPHEN GIRARD'S LEGACY.

NEW YORK'S INTEREST IN IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:following items are not without interest to the readers of the HESALD, as the poor white, fatherless oys born in the city of New York have, by the will of next after those born in Pennsylvania and before the orphans born in New Orleans or eisewhere. The estate now worth \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000, and the bulk o it was, in the original will drawn by Horace Binney, bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia, provided it Subsequently Mr. Girard desired to extend the Orphans' Home; therefore he bequesthed nearly all his first will there was no restriction upon the visits of ing clause in his second will, drawn by the Hon, W. J.

Duane:—
I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister of any sect whatsoever shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college, nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college.

The attack made by the heirs upon the will was

chiefly based on that clause, as will be seen by the following extract from the decision of the Supreme Court in Washington, given by Chief Justice Story:—

chiefly based on that cinuse, as will be seen by the following extract from the decision of the Supreme Court in Washington, given by Chief Justice Story:—
This objection is that the foundation of the college upon the principles and exclusions prescribed by the testator is derogatory and hostile to the Christian religion, and is so void, as being against the common law and public policy of Pennsylvania, and this for two reasous—first, because of the excitation of all ecclesiastics, missionaries and ministers of any sect from holding or exercising any station or duty in the college, or even visiting the same; and secondly, because thin the matriction to be given to the scholar's to pure morality and general benevolence, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, thereby excluding by implication all instruction in the Christian religion.

The Chief Justice said:—

But the objection itself assumes the proposition that Christianity is not to be taught because ecclesiatics are not to be instructors or officers. But this is by no means a necessary of eigitimate incrence from the premises. Why may not laymen instruct in the general principles of Christianity as well as ecclesiaties? There is no restriction as to the religious opinions of the instructors and officers. They may be, and, doubtless under the auspices of the city government, they will always be, non not only distinguished for learning and talent but lor piety and elevatee virtue and holy lives and character. And we cannot overlook the blessings which such men, by their conduct as well as their instructions, may, may must, impart to their youthful pupils. Why may not the Bible, and especially the New Testament, without note or comment, to read and taught as a divine revelation in the college, its general precepts expounded, its evidences explained and its giorious principles of morality incurcated? What is there to prevent a work not section in the college shall take pains to instit into the minus of the scholars the pures principles of morality in the col

That the Supreme Court rightly interpreted the will of Mr. Girard was evidenced by the conduct of the Hon. William J. Duane, the writer of the will, who was a co-director of the college with me for many years. He gave his cordial approval of all the means use part religious instruction and to train the children in habits of Christian virtue. He know that God's blessing was audibly invoked at each meal, that the boys were in the habit of attending religious services held in the chapel every morning and evening, and also the on Sundays special discourses were prepared for them and delivered by the President and other eminent lay men. Mr. Duane knew that the Bible was freely rea and taught, and that the boys were trained in the habit of praying before they went to bed.

solely for use in the Sunday worship, thus far conducted in one of the rooms in the main college building. A beautiful chapel will, however, be erected this season, as in six or seven months the number of pupils will be increased from 550 to nearly 800. The new chapel will accommodate 2,000 boys, be

the number that can be maintained and educated on the forty acres that comprise the college property, unless the Ahabs of Philadelphia succeed in desposing the widow and the orphan of their inheritance. Mr. Girard nment apagoof which there were in his time no political changes, and of which be was once a councilman But when all the adjoining districts in the county wer lidated into the city the character of the trustee was radically changed and the integrity of the trust jeopardized through the virulence of party politics. Therefore, nearly seven years since, by a determined effort of independent and influential citizens, the charter of the city of Philadelphia was so amended as to authorize the judges, acting as a Board of Appointment, to elect for life of city trusts, who, with the Mayor of the city and the presidents of the Select and Common Councils for the time being, "are charged with the exclusive control and management of all property dedicated to charitable uses or trusts, the charge or administration of which are now or shall hereafter be vested in or confided to the city of Philadelphia." This Board controls a large num ber of other charitable trusts, such as the Wills Eye Hospital, &c., but the Girard estate is by far the most important trust. After maintaining the Girard College with its 550 orphans, at an annual cost varying from \$180,000 to \$190,000, the surplus income ranges from \$175,000 to \$250,000 a year, which is expended in pro ductive improvements on the real estate. This surplus will steadily increase for the next and honestly managed. Most of the surplus of this year will be expended in the erection of an appropriate chapel and four twin dwelling bouses, with a large dining hall and kitchen, all of marble, into which, before the close of the year, 240 additional boys will be received, maintained and educated in families of thirty each. If the family system proves on the whole to be beneficial, as in my judgment it will be if properly ad-ministered, then the number of these houses can be for school rooms for over 2,000 pupils. Thus far the college has been as well managed as it could be under what is known as the community or congregate system, the unnatural and dwarfing effect of which system has of late years received much consideration.

school, under the care of a governess, of whom there are five, each having a section of forty boys. As the orphans advance in intelligence they pass to the care of a prefect, who has a section of seventy boys. There are five prefect sections, and each boy passes up from section to section. When any large number are trans-ferred at one time, or a new profect enters upon duty, there is, of course, the usual contention for the mastery. With so large a number of pupils in one section room tools and other implements for acquiring a handicraft are of necessity excluded. So many of the boys take their meals in one room that to avoid disorder silence is enforced; therefore in the colleges never there enjoy a social meal, withstanding a rigidity of discipline rendered necessary by the congregate system, the result has been so favorable upon the 1,852 boys admitted during the twenty-eight years of the existence of the college graduates are eminent citizens, nearly all of them look back with pleasure to their sojourn in the college, and they will contrast favorably in morals and religion with the graduates of any similar institution. The college grounds are high and well drained, and the institution has thus far been remarkable for the health of the pupils, who leave it before their eighteenth year, an are usually indentured to acquire auitable trades.

Under the will a preference in admission is given.

to poor white male fatherless children born within t limits of the old city of Philadelphia; second, in th State of Pennsylvania; third, in the city of New York; fourth, in New Orleans. &c. As it is hardly likely that this State will furnish 2,000 such children between the ages of six and ten—the period limited in the will for their admission—the city of New York should make some preparation for claiming its rights to this bed

or, perhaps, solely, by speculators in real estate and in city passenger railroad stock to cut streets through the college property. The injunction of the will that it should remain intact and in one inclosure will be protected by the Board of City Trusts unless the Supreme Court of the United States sanctions the viola the will.

of the city of New York, as under the terms of the will of Mr. Girard the income from his estate is to be used for municipal purposes, except so far as it is needed to erect buildings and maintain orphans on the specific college property which Mr. Girard purchased and set apart for that purpose. A law was passed by the Legislature of this State authorizing, under certain restrictions and under the sanction of the courts, the opening of Twenty-second street through the college grounds. This, if effected, would cut the property into two pieces. The same law authorized, under like restrictions, the opening of Girard avenue, which would divide one of these portions into two acute triangles. The bed of these streets would reduce the area four acres, and if opened, they will, by the building of additional walls, largely decrease its accommodations for pupils. The first jury of view decided adversely to confirmed their decision. Being divided as to the ex-pediency of opening Girard avenue, another jury was appointed, which reported adversely to its being opened. The Court refused to confirm this decision owing to some legal technicality; therefore still another jury has been appointed. The citizens of New York may rest assured that the Directors of City Trusts will be vigilant and persevering in protecting these sacred interests of fatheriess children and widows. Under one of the provisions of the will the valuable coal mines and all other property outside of the city of Philadelphia pass to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for purposes of internal navigation if the trustees knowingly and willingly violate any of the conditions of the bequest, one of which is that the Girard College property is to be kept entire. There is an additional incentive to the exercise of the greatest caution, for the heirs of Mr. Girard are watching closely every movement of the trustees, hoping that they will in some way violate the trust, and thus give the heirs a claim upon the large estate.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1876. owing to some legal technicality; therefore still an-

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